

MAR PAPER

MARCH-APRIL 75

CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY

JUN 27 1975

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REFORM?



EDITOR

**mike
stewart**

ASSOCIATE

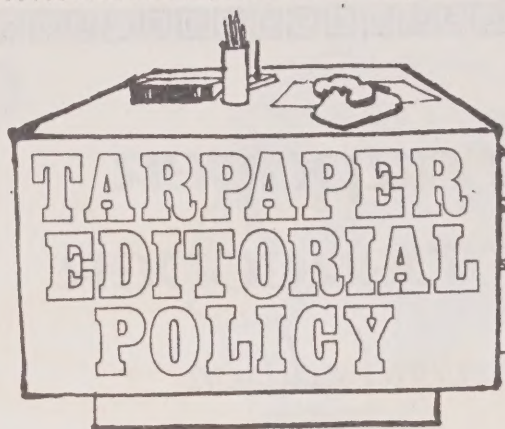
**marcel
SIROIS**

LAYOUT

**cap'n
SINBAD**

GRAPHICS

**Lee
mason**



The name "Tarpaper" is derived from convict jargon and is meant to express dissatisfaction with a person, place or thing. Since the editors have never met a satisfied convict it seems appropriate for their magazine to bear this title.

Tarpaper is published monthly by the inmates of Matsqui Federal Institution. Only the opinions expressed on the editorial pages are the opinions of the editorial staff. Other opinions are the views of the particular author. The contents of Tarpaper do not necessarily conform to the views of either the Solicitor General's Department or Matsqui Institution.

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tarpaper undercover

second edition
1975

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One Year Subscription

Inmates.....	\$2.00
Staff.....	\$5.00
Outside Readers.....	\$5.00



Con-tributors

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

The Shadow

Lloyd Moffat

Bill Mackey

Dutch

Fred Thomsen

John LaCHANCE

Sheldon Snivler

LETTERS

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Dear Tarpaper Staff;

May I please renew my subscription to Tarpaper?

I find it one of the most worthwhile magazines available, from an outsiders point of view. It succeeds in giving me a clearer picture of the insiders point of view. Together we should work something out that benefits all facets of the globe's population. Sharing each others' head space for a while will certainly have positive results.

Your numerous articles are excellent, the art is great, and the more serious thought provoking articles provide stimulating reading.

Thanks again for including me on your list of readers.

Peace and Love
Pamela Koczapska

Dear Editor;

This is to inform you that we are once again publishing I'd also like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on your success with C.B.C. radio. We would like to know if it is at all possible to receive a copy of the issue discussed on C.B.C., plus all future publications. Thank You.

Respectfully Yours
Ken Esterbrooks
Assistant Editor
Advance, Joyceville, Ont.

Dear Lola;

How did the word carat, for measuring the weight of precious stones, originate?
Stoned

Dear Stoned;

Far out name baby!
In ancient times, the weight of diamonds were computed by balancing them against the beans or seeds, of the carob tree, extensively cultivated on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Love Lola

Dear Editor;

Your newspaper was recently featured on C.B.C. radio as an outstanding example of its kind. Congratulations.

I would be grateful if my name could be placed on your mailing list to receive your paper.

F. White
Regional Librarian, Ont

Dear Lola;

Lately I've been having flashbacks caused by past use of hallucinogenic drugs. Is there anything I can do about them?

Bugsy.

Dear Bugsy;

How much are you asking for one hit of this drug? If it is reasonable I'll take it off your hands. In the future I would suggest that you stick with something less dangerous such as "speed".

Love Lola

Community involvement at any level is a must, even more so when looking at "rehabilitation." As you will see further on in this issue, it has been a proven fact that when you lock a man up for long periods you do nothing towards his "rehabilitation." To give you an insight on what a community can do to hurt the progress of not only individuals but a group of inmates trying to be helpful.

Last year a group, the Jaycees, coached and sponsored a boy's minor softball team in Abbotsford. This was done with much assistance of the Association. The team was called the "Keys" and they were very successful, they won the League Championship, the B.C. Championship and all the tournaments in which they took part in.

This year the Jaycees tried again to do the same, but the Association felt it best not to allow them in.

When looking at this I just shudder, because here are a group of men who are trying to show the public that not all convicts are to be given up on. This is what the inmate is faced with upon his release. There is just too much of this "hostility" in our communities across Canada. The main cause of this is that the public know nothing of their system and do not care. When someone does care they can't find out anything about; "paroles, temporary Absences, and the resources available for inmates.

Well over three months ago we were told that the parole service would publish a booklet telling people all about the Parole System and how they work. We have yet to see it. It is common practice, that an inmate be the last to see any report that deals with them. New ideas? Very seldom is the inmate asked what he would like to see done.

The community is the biggest factor in "rehabilitating any criminal." There are many good things happening in our prisons and it is about time that the public was made aware of it and asked to take an active part.

Sports is an excellent start in this direction. At least we would meet the community on equal ground and not have to talk in depth, until we get to know each other.

Let Canada move ahead, even if the U.S.A. has a big influence on our policy making. I say it is about time we were more of an influence on their policy making.

Are you afraid to take a close look ??



On June 1st 1973, Ms. Inger Hansen, Q.C., was appointed by the Solicitor General to the newly created position of Correctional Investigator. She was endowed with the authority to investigate, on her own initiative or on complaint from or, on behalf of inmates that come within the responsibility of the Solicitor General.

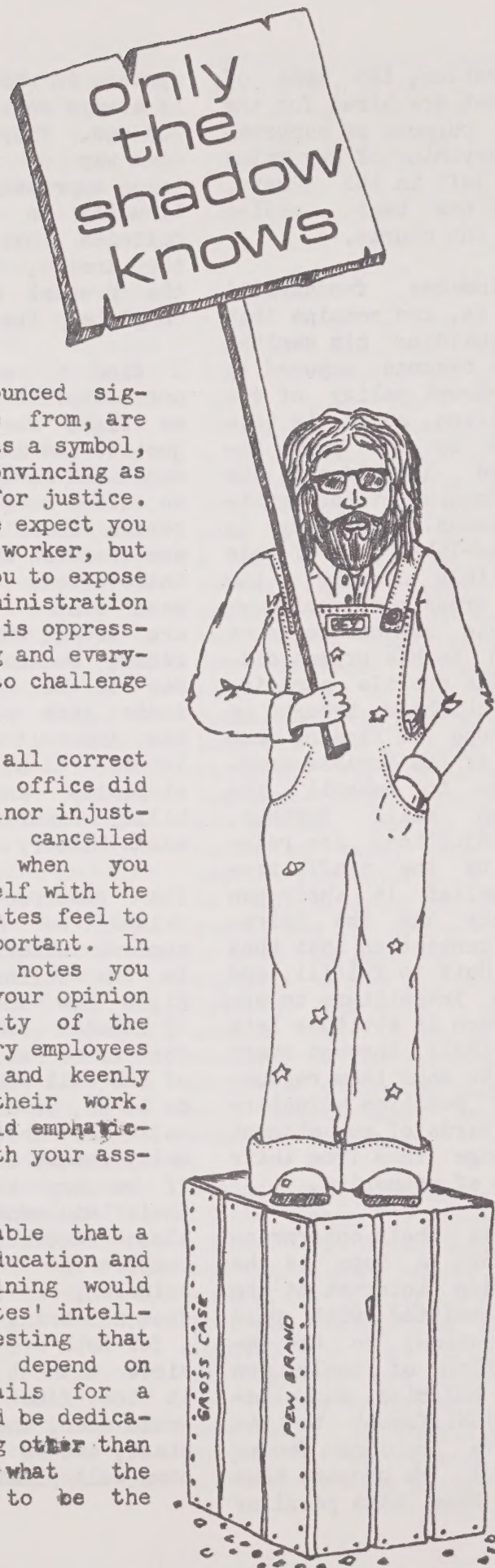
The annual report of the Correctional Investigator 1973-1974 has been just made available to the general public and inmates alike. This in itself is a first, inmates are still trying to get copies of the findings of the Senate House Task Force, that investigated the National Parole Boards methods of dealing with parole applications and pass procedures. So if you agree with Ms. Hansen or if you disagree, isn't important, at least she submitted her findings for public scrutiny. Usually the hardest information for an inmate to get is what is happening to him, and why?

Maybe the inmates expected too much from Ms. Hansen Q.C., desperate for social justice, which we don't get in the prison system, we wonder a bit resentfully if your actions as an invest-

igator, and announced significances there from, are credible only as a symbol, and totally unconvincing as a prime force for justice. At no time did we expect you to be a miracle worker, but we did expect you to expose the prison administration hierarchy, which is oppressive to everything and everybody who dares to challenge its God image.

Your report was all correct and proper, your office did correct some minor injustices, but you cancelled everything out, when you identified yourself with the problem most inmates feel to be the most important. In your concluding notes you stated that in your opinion the vast majority of the 6,305 penitentiary employees were dedicated and keenly interested in their work. Most inmates would emphatically disagree with your assumption.

It is inconceivable that a person of your education and criminal law training would insult the inmates' intelligence by suggesting that the people who depend on convicts and jails for a livelihood, would be dedicated to anything other than self. This is what the inmates consider to be the



major problem, the type of staff that are hired for the express purpose of suppressing everything of any value that is left in the inmate, after he has been cycled through the courts.

The inmates fundamental problem is, and remains that of safeguarding his sanity, once he becomes exposed to the bankrupt policy of rehabilitation, as it is interpreted by the power intoxicated individuals who are in control of the countys' prisons. Writhing in the vice-like grip of this inadmissible dyarchy, the inmate grows more vociferous in his demands for some solution to his urgent dilemma. The subtle administration quibbles, brought up in the hope of finding some way out of the impasse nearly serve to embroil the situation still further. These injustices are reinforced by the staffs profound belief in their own legitimacy and the insistent conviction that they have a duty to fulfill, and a divine investiture to uphold. Such an attitude lets them wriggle through every attempt to make them renounce their position voluntarily and wards of any attempt to dislodge them from their position of authority.

What makes their enterprise so forlorn a hope is the conflicting interest of the staff, committed with pure blind obstancy to the implementation of their own selfish policies, and altogether indifferent to the collective problems facing the inmate. We propose that we shift from this peculiar

system, in which the inmate is always on the exploitation end. There should be some way of the inmate opinion expressing itself continually on administration policies that are to effect the inmate, who considers the present method to be completely fraudulent.

I find it curious, though not surprising, that while we fight for freedom and justice and innumerable personal and social rights, the so called rehabilitationists remain discretely quiet, they are clannish and suspicious, introverted. They protect each other even when they are wrong, which is frustrating because the inmate has to be the loser, and their lack of interest in the inmates' welfare is a lethal blend of official stupidity and irresponsibility unsurpassed in Canadian history.

The resurrection of the Saints, we are told on ancient authority, will come in the fullness of time. Right now the resurrection of inmates seems more urgent. For if we need no reminders of the evil the prison staff do to us, we do need to recall that most of them actually choose to do this evil. If we try to understand their wickedness, we must also remember that "tout comprendre" is an arrogant delusion, and that knowledge does not bring understanding, for both are incomprehensible without freedom, and in the final analysis, it would seem, that the prison staff, can do anything they damn well please.

Most inmates view the prison policies as a vaudeville act of impotence masquerading as authority, we of course are the victims. Recently in a New Westminster provincial court, presided over by Judge Philip R. Govan, a precedent setting decision was handed down in favour of an inmate complainant, who charged he had been unnecessarily assaulted by nine prison guards while incarcerated at the B.C. Penitentiary. Judge Govan found seven of the guards guilty as charged, one guard failed to appear at the trial, he fled to the U.S.A. before he could be brought to court, obviously he jumped bail, and a warrant is outstanding for his arrest. One other guard had the charge dismissed for lack of evidence. Judge Govan stated his decision raises broad questions of importance concerning penitentiary guards and the civil rights of prisoners. Although excessive force was not alleged Judge Govan ruled that the guards acted unlawfully, by using force at all. He went on to say that conditions in this maximum security prison border on the primitive and it's remarkable that such conditions and treatment as described by inmate Brown are allowed to continue in this day and age. Judge Govan said the Canadian Bill Of Rights does not exclude prisoners and penitentiaries "It plainly applies here where the rights of the person-in this case, Brown- are weighed against those of society as a whole, and against the rights of the accused in the performance of their office. Judge

Govan went on to say, "I hold that the use of brute force would not be reasonable to accomplish the enforcement of a mere regulation." The significance of the decision by Judge Govan should not be overlooked. It suggests that the troubled inmate may indeed hope for the opportunity of participating in the decisions that monitor his life in prison.

Consider the prevalent absurdity of referring to inmate representation, because in jail you don't make any decisions. You're reduced to the status of complete dependency, you're taught to be non-functioning, all prisons are run on internal theft, that is, theft of the inmates rights by the administration. It would appear that Judge Govan's expressed opinions would not concur with, or substantiate the evaluation made by Ms. Hanson Q.C. regarding the so called dedication of penitentiary personnel, to a program of inmate rehabilitation.

Following the conviction in a court of law of the seven guards found guilty of common assault on inmate Brown, the guards at the B.C. Penitentiary staged a sit down strike the following day at the penitentiary protesting the conviction of their fellow officers, for breaking the law. Obviously prison guards are under the erroneous impression that they should be immune from prosecution when they flagrantly break the law themselves, everybody else should be locked up, so they

can be trained to be decent citizens, this of course is prison guard mentality at its worst. Judge Govan's ruling did however help the inmates considerably, it drew the public's attention to the worst side of Canadas penitentiary system, which has historically been something of a national disgrace, brutal guards, squalid holes for solitary confinement, plus a fraudulent parole system. Canadas' prisons symbolize perhaps the ultimate in hopelessness

The focus of concern by the inmates is on the stereotype personnel employed by the penitentiary service. Most are Societys worst failures most are misanthropists, and each prison is operated by a sub culture or clique of personnel who have complete control of all the action "a la Mafia style." Woe betide any new staff member who dares to be humane, or shows interest in rehabilitation, he or she will be gotten rid of in a hurry. It is an intelligent principle to leave the inmate a way out of his dilemma, VIA rehabilitation, to leave him no way out is to generate hate and resentment. Also involved is the staffs total lack of respect for human dignity, and the almost total absence of honest appraisal of the prison staffs, by the justice department may well be the most self defeating weakness of the whole rehabilitation concept

Appearing for sentence before Judge Govan on Feb.28 the seven penitentiary guards who had been found guilty at an earlier date of

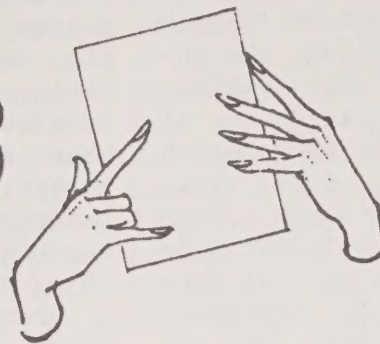
assaulting inmate Brown were granted an absolute discharge by the learned Judge. However he pointed out they had been found guilty of an assault and prison terms for assault were standard in cases where the situation was reversed and an inmate had assaulted a guard. Judge Govan said he agreed with defence counsel Doug Hograth that the system was more to blame than the guards. Obviously what he meant was, a system that would tolerate the hiring of people such as these to work as guards. He also stated the guards had a duty with respect to Browns rights. Carrying out orders was not a defence if the orders were unlawful. The absolute discharges were sought by the defence counsel D. Hograth who said that the use of force is an accepted practice in ensuring that prison regulations are obeyed. That is unfortunate he said, but it is true. Prosecutor E.J. Cronin said prosecution of the guards was the proper course to take because "in a free society we are all responsible for our acts." Cronin added that in the circumstances of the case a conditional discharge might be more appropriate than an absolute discharge.

Society must also share some of the shame for these tolerated "Goon Squad Tactics," and in their hearts, they must plead guilty to a disgraceful abnegation of responsibility as citizens. The cynics, the timorous, and the craven all will find impeccable rationalization in this sordid episode for not acting. Any mental eff-

(cont.pg 13)



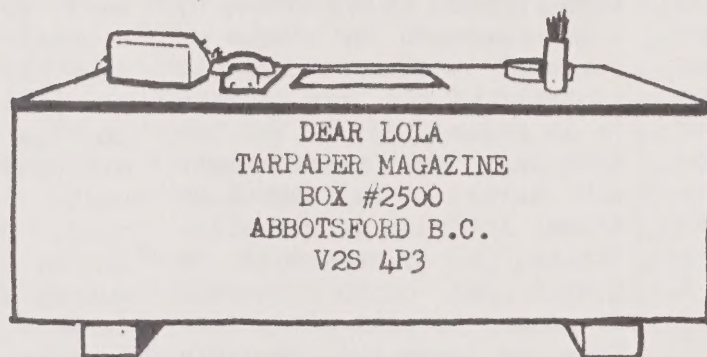
Letters



GOT A BEEF?

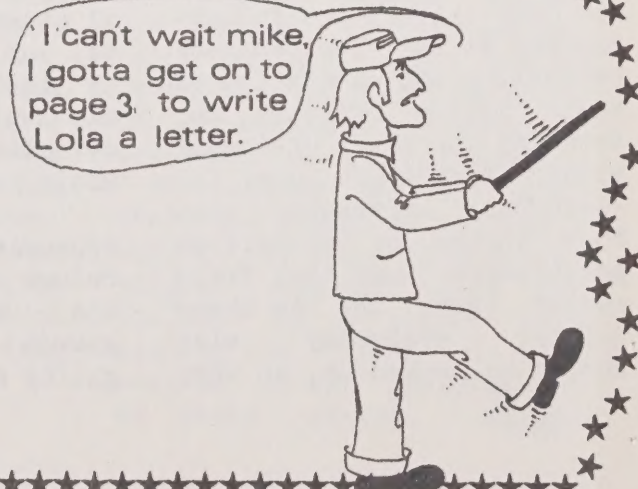
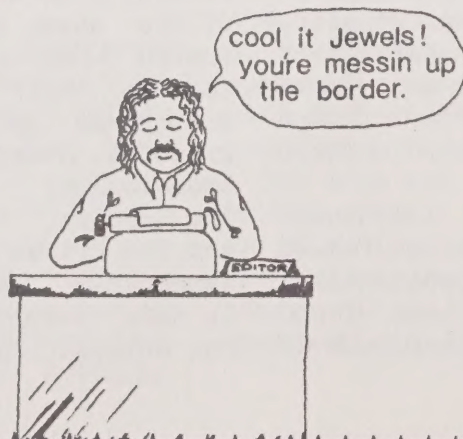
**Just wanna shoot the
chit?**

Write to Dear Lola



Please send all correspondence to DEAR LOLA to the above address.
Inmates sending anything to Tarpaper office please drop it in the
BIG FURRY BOX beside the first floor exit door. LOLA answers all.

Sincerely, Lola



ANNOUNCEMENT

The University of Victoria; in cooperation with Matsqui Institution, will shortly be offering a Creative Writing Workshop for anyone interested in the writing of poetry, short stories, novels, plays or journalism. The workshop will be conducted in open session, though individual tutorials will also be available whenever needed. In general, participants will meet as a group to read and compare their work, and to discuss the successes and/or problems encountered in each case.

PUBLICATION

Since a person participating in a Creative Writing Workshop presumably does so with the intention of exploring and developing his writing talents, it is assumed that publication of his work is in most cases an automatic goal. For this reason arrangements have been made with several publishers' editors and a considerable number of literary magazines to read and consider for publication any work which is of sufficient merit. Such magazines include; CANADIAN FICTION MAGAZINE, WEST COAST REVIEW, JOURNAL OF CANADIAN FICTION, CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE IN TRANSLATION, CAPILANO REVIEW, PRISM INTERNATIONAL, RED CEDAR REVIEW, MALAHAT REVIEW, REPOSITORY and the NORTHERN LIGHTS REVIEW.

All copyright and any monies derived from sale of manuscript automatically remain the property of the author.

PREREQUISITES

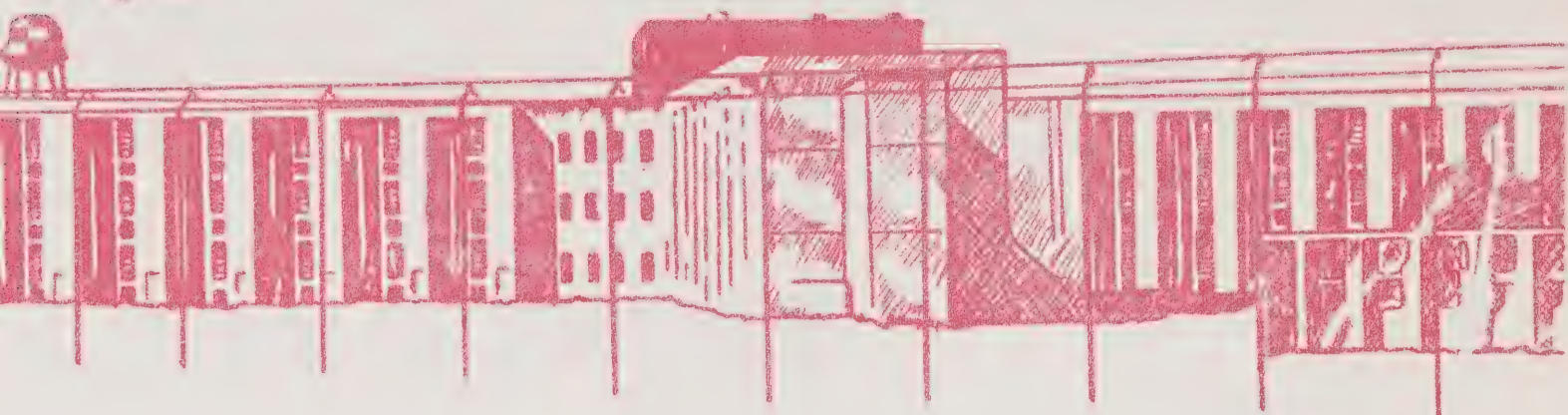
No former study of writing is necessary to participate in this workshop, but it should be pointed out that consistent and energetic participation will be expected of all persons enrolling in the course --- to put it frankly, this will be no tea-party gathering. Tutoring will be available at all levels, from beginner to professional; help will also be available in the writing of essays, articles and reports for other courses.

PUBLIC READINGS

At certain intervals, workshops and or readings will be conducted by well-known Canadian authors who are passing through the province on public reading tours, or who reside in B.C. Agreement in principle has already been given by such writers as Margaret Laurence, Margaret Atwood, Graeme Gibson, George Payerle, Audrey Thomas, Charles Lillard and Karl Sandor.

INSTRUCTOR: ANDREAS SCHROEDER --- poet, critic/editor,
journalist.

STARTS MAY 5th. 1975.



Matsqui Program

This paper must necessarily commence with a comprehensive introduction, not solely to outline the aims or perspectives offered for discussion, but to qualify the material as well. It must be considered that the very personal nature of this paper is open to bias that cannot be excluded and the limited nature of accurate reference material only serves to compound the problem of evaluating this discussion for validity. Never the less, psychology must start somewhere.

Throughout recorded history there have been prisons and prisoners. Until very recently the physical nature of the prisons were the truest indicator of exactly what was to be accomplished by these formidable structures, and Canadian prisons were no exception to this rule. Standing inside an area enclosed by a massive (30 foot) grayish wall of concrete or limestone it is quickly evident that someone

is being shut-in--and shut-out! upon further investigation we discover living quarters of the most sparten nature -- eight by ten foot concrete and steel cubicles furnished with a bed and sometimes a toilet. The emphasis, obviously, is on the restriction of movement, for these little cubicles are securely shut by complex and impressive locking devices. Prisoners often spend as much as twenty-three hours per day locked inside their cells for years. There was no work or recreation and there can be little doubt that the nature of these environs were to punish. This first philosophy of prison prevailed until 1959. The implementation of the "National Parole Act" was the first indication that punishment alone would not be the single objective pursued by Canadian penologists.

The theory that some prisoners can be turned loose before their sentence has

expired involves a host of troublesome questions. The central one being; "how can the parole service determine which prisoners have reformed enough to satisfactorily meet the demands of society. Prison officials, burdened with this problem, realized that to make valid attempts to determine the nature of their charges character they would have to employ those individuals who could measure character --- psychologists. It was the consensus, reflected by C.S. Lewis that , " According to the Humanitarian theory, to punish a man because he deserves it, and as much as he deserves it, is mere revenge, and, therefore immoral."

This view helped change public opinion enough to allow the new prison ideology to be instituted. Soon all Canadian prisons were invaded by psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists and other related social workers. Their presence was soon to be felt and reflect-

ed. Through every aspect of prison life the psychological germ was planted, up to and including the prison jargon. Inmates now prided themselves in being a "psycho" or "schizo" and those who couldn't became paranoid."

It is our main objective to show but a few of the psychologically orientated programs that have been developed. We believe, from personal experience, that the theory of psychological treatment of punishment is a progressive step, however, it is also our hypothesis that unless changes are made in the implementation of these programs there will continue to be a large scale failure.

Matsqui, medium security, penitentiary, mirrors the new approach of "rehabilitation", perhaps better than any other institution in Canada. We have chosen to discuss some of the programs at Matsqui from two different psychological perspectives. First we will show how the behaviouristic approach is being applied in an attempt to control institution behaviour, and secondly, how the phenomenological approach (cognitive-therapy) is being used in an attempt to rehabilitate. We will then conclude with a brief discussion on why these programs are failing.

The elements of positive and negative reinforcement to shape and control inmate institutional behaviour are evident in the contrast between the physical design and the maximum security

institutions that still reflect the old prison philosophy, though they too are changing. The traditional wall is replaced by a link fence. The institution has a spacious recreation yard, reasonably well equipped gym, modern dinning rooms and a pastel colour scheme. The cells are furnished with, desks, shelves, radios, modern lighting and a large window that offers a view and fresh air. These improved living conditions are the first of many small rewards (positive reinforcement). The maximum security institutions, without these rewards, serve as a negative reinforcement in the event that an inmate can be returned there if his behaviour does not conform to institutional requirements.

Unlike B.C. penitentiary, Matsqui has a work-day that is supposed to resemble societies. Work in various shops starts at eight o'clock, and stops at twelve o'clock and begins again at one o'clock. Raymond C. Hodge expresses the advantage of employment and training programs in prison, "In recent years, correctional institutions have made great strides in establishing educational and vocational facilities. These facilities are of tremendous value to the uneducated, unskilled prisoner who is attempting rehabilitation."

Twenty years ago Canadian prisons offered no work or training and what little there was, was meaningless. These vocational and academic opportunities are also guided by positive and negative reinforcement. If the

inmate performs well his pay grade scale will be increased and his monthly assessments are considered at parole board hearings, grading board hearings, remission boards and transfer boards. These rewards are offered in the hope that it will stimulate proper working habits and discourage deviant institutional behaviour.

The leisure hours at Matsqui are for recreation, hobby work and/or resting, but even recreation time is influenced by behaviouristic principles. Inmates who participate in athletic programs are eligible for "Temporary Absences" to participate in community recreation. Inmates who break institutional rules are subject to loss of recreational time and this serves as a negative reinforcement which again encourages behavioural control.

The second and most important psychological perspective is the phenomenological approach of cognitive therapy. The most important objective is to attempt to understand and change inmate behaviour through psychotherapy, (talking). Matsqui is staffed with Living-Unit-Officers who have thirteen inmates on their case loads: In order for any inmate to change work locations, apply for temporary-absences, parole, or even change cell locations he must first apply to his Living-Unit-Officer. The Living-Unit-Officer is supposed to counsel and guide the inmate in these decisions. When the Living Unit-Officer cannot satisfy the inmate's particular problem he will refer him to a

counsellor. The counsellors like the Living-Unit-Officer have a specific number of inmates on their case loads, (25-40).

The counsellors are supposed to help the inmate, through psychotherapy, discover his problem areas and show him how he can change them. Matsqui also has several psychologists (from 3-7 last year) who also counsel inmates, write parole reports and act as advisors in disciplinary court.

We would now like to discuss the failure of these programs and offer some suggestions how they could be improved.

Considering the positive and negative reinforcement approach that we outlined earlier in controlling behaviour there are many apparent inconsistencies. Inmates who are being paid receive a maximum of \$1.00 per day. We don't believe that this reward is substantial enough to affect behaviour. Our suggestion is to raise the rewards to a realistic level perhaps the minimum wage would be a good standard to copy.

Shop instructors writing reports are often biased and inmates, regardless of their productiveness, can sway the instructor's report by being quiet and offering no trouble. Conversely, inmates who have a bad reputation are often harassed and treated unfairly. This problem of personality clashes could be circumvented if inmates were graded on their productiveness. The other area that

we cited earlier, the physical advantage of Matsqui (comfort) acting as a reinforcer, is slowly being eliminated. All of the maximum security institutions in Canada have undertaken large scale renovations programs and soon they will be on equal basis with Matsqui.

There is still one important aspect that we haven't discussed. Even if the programs were altered and more strictly controlled so that behaviour in the institution could be controlled effectively, we must recognize that this behaviour is occurring in a rigidly controlled institution. This does indicate that a good, productive inmate will be a good productive well behaved citizen.

The cognitive approach to rehabilitation suffers more problems than the behaviouristic approach does in controlling institutional behaviour. At first the level of contact we must consider the validity of a Living-Unit-Officer as a therapist. We interviewed two Living-Unit-Officers and one counsellor to ascertain what qualifications they needed, and what training was given, to be employed in their positions. The Living-Unit-Officers were hesitant to disclose their qualifications, but eventually revealed that the only criteria needed was previous experience as a security officer. Security officers are hired with a minimum of grade ten education and no criminal record, but they added they all had taken six week courses in counselling.

The second level of contact, the counsellor, was less hesitant to reveal his qualifications and he further explained that he often felt inadequate to handle some of the problems he faces daily. He explained that a counsellor had to have a university degree. He further offered that the degree didn't have to be orientated in the social sciences and therefore a historian, economist, or chemist could be a counsellor. From this information alone the value of cognitive therapy applied in Matsqui seems more questionable. Our suggestion for improvement here, naturally lies in the training of staff. Every staff member in Matsqui, that is in a position to counsel should have a minimum basic training as a therapist.

The next problem in this area is the amount of time spent in therapeutic sessions. It is possible for any inmate to completely neglect counselling sessions and never come into contact personally with a Living-Unit-Officer, or Counsellor. On the other hand the maximum amount of time presently available for inmate counselling would average less than one hour per week. This lack of time for counselling can only weaken the advantages counselling could have. Our suggestion for improvement in this area is to hire more Counsellors and make available the time necessary for therapeutic sessions. Each inmate should be required to participate, at least, one hour weekly and the productiveness of these sessions should determine the inmates eligibility for release.

In concluding we acknowledge that we have only dealt with a very superficial approach to the "treatment" aspect of Canadian prisons. The areas we have discussed are not particularly advanced to warrant much more than slight curiosity, however, there is strong indication that the limited application of psychological treatment in Matsqui, is only the beginning, and for more complete picture we must step outside the confines of Matsqui. Jessica Miltford, describing the California penal institutions, reveals a horrifying example of psychological treatment being misused. Like Canada, California penologists began with experimental psychological orientated programs that were voluntary and poorly implemented ----- like Canada's they failed. The California psychologists, instead of

improving the system they had, asked for and received permission to implement stronger techniques for treatment. Miltford relates how sensory deprivation, stress assessment, chemotherapy, aversion therapy and neurosurgery are being used today in California prisons. She also stated these extreme measures are not being used to rehabilitate so much as they are to control prisoners belonging to cultural groups like the Black Muslims are considered sociopathic and must be treated. Prisoners considered as rebellious are considered as such and must be treated. She documents incident upon incident where individuals are being exploited as experimental rats and sometimes death occurs in the process. Today in Canada there are three Regional Medical Centres operating. Discussion

Magazine explains that these medical facilities are to treat only the seriously neurotic or psychotic prisoners. No further explanation of what kind of treatment is being offered, but individuals who have been treated in the R.M.C. describe, at least, two highly controversial treatments-- Electric Shock Therapy and Chemotherapy and these are being given for punishment.

This raises a question of morality and before our treatment programs reach the stage of these outlined by Jessica Miltford in California all psychological programs of treatment should be suspended for further examination.

Written by Lloyd Moffat

the - SHADOW

(cont from pg. 8)

ort to deny this is an excuse in fatuous self-delusion. To tolerate through indifference, through fear, or through what speciously passes for good sense, the depredations of "Goon Squad Tactics" is to ensure that finally suppression of all people by force will eventually come to pass. If society chooses a groveling submission to establishment illegitimate force in preference to individual dignity, then society does not know where it is going and because it guesses that if it did

know, it would discover that it is headed for catastrophe

Canadas' convicts have a question to ask you Ms. Hansen Q.C. if seven convicts, would have been found guilty of assaulting one prison guard would they have received similar justice ?????

day parole

new shuffleboards & pool tables
that collect dust

I.T. Board

loud radios

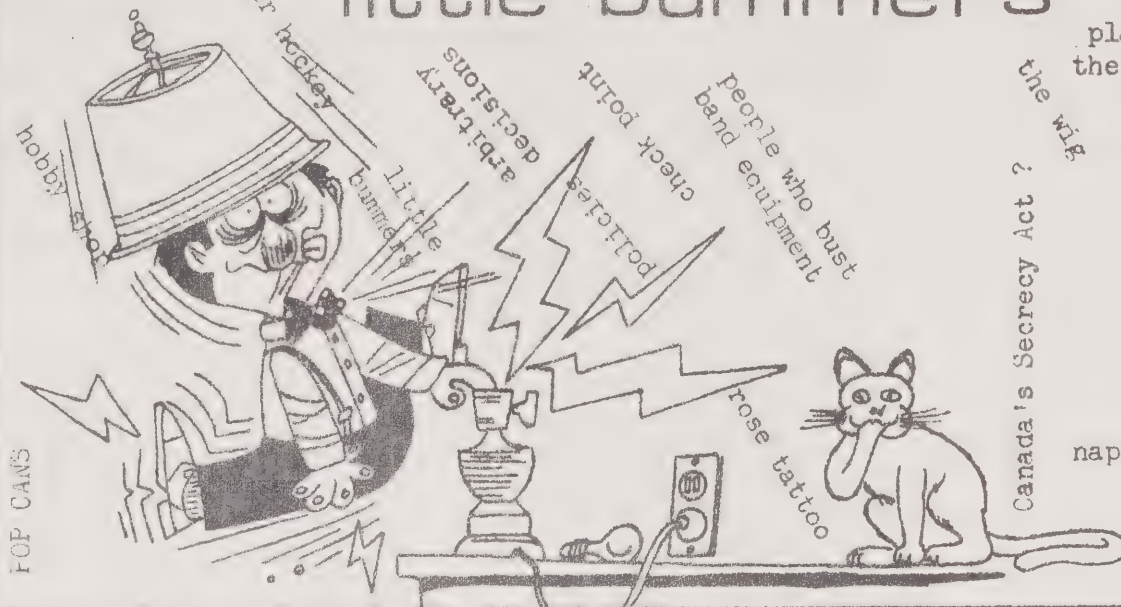
diets

lost letters

kissinger

little bummers

plane tickets that aren't
there.



Get A Pass !

It Won't Do

Any Good !

But

Get One !



The Phantoms Handbook For Residents

My dear Son:

Just a few lines to let you know that I'm still alive. I am writing this letter slowly, as I know you can't read fast. You won't know the house when you come home; we've moved.

It was alot of trouble moving. The most difficult thing was the bed. You see, the man wouldn't let us take it in the taxi. It wouldn't have been so bad if your father hadn't been in it at the time. About your father, he has a lovely new job. He has 500 people under him.- he's cutting grass at the cemetry.

Your sister got herself engaged to that fellow she's been going with. He gave her a beautiful ring with 3 stones missing.

Our neighbours, the Brown's started raising pigs. We got wind of it this morning. I got my appendix out, and a dishwasher put in. There was a washer machine in the new house when we moved in, but it isn't working too well. Last week, I put four shirts into it, pulled the chain, and I haven't seen the shirts since.

Your little brother came home from school yesterday crying. All the boys at his school have got new suits. We can't afford to buy him a new suit, but we're going to buy him a new hat and let him stand at the window.

Your sister, Mary, had a baby this morning. I haven't heard yet if it was a boy or girl - so I don't know if you're and aunt or uncle.

Your Uncle Dick was drowned last week in a vat of whiskey in Dublin Brewery. Four of his workmates dived in to save him but he fought them off bravely. We cremated his body and it took three days to put out the fire.

Kate is now working in a factory in Birmingham. She's been there for six weeks. I'm sending her some clean underwear as she says she's been in the same shift since she got there.

Your father didn't have too much to drink at Christmas; I put a bottle of castor oil in his pint of screech and it kept him going until New Year's Dat (y?) I went to the Doctor on Thursday, your father came with me. The doctor put a small glass tube in my mouth and told me to keep it shut for ten minutes. Your Father offered to buy it from him.

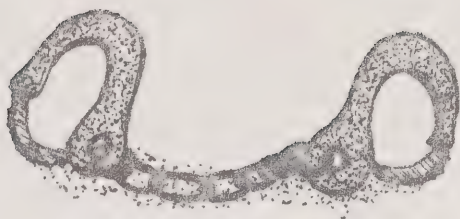
It only rained twice last week. First for four days and then for three. Monday was so windy that one of our chickens laid the same egg four times.

We had a letter yeaterday from the undertaker. He said if the last installment wasn't paid on your grandmother within seven days.... up she comes.

I must close now.... the plumber is coming to fix the pipes and there is a shocking smell.

Your loving mother,

P.S. I was going to send you \$10.00 but I already sealed the envelope.....



by — Bill Mackey

"Handcuff tie pins" " I don't believe it " Yes, it's true, as this now seems to be the style among the security staff here at Matsqui. There used to be a group in Vancouver that wore handcuff tie bars and cuff links but they were an S & M group. For those who are a little naive, S & M means Sadism and Masochism or " YOU HIT ME and I'LL HIT YOU " as Dr. Hook would say. What I'm trying to get at here is an answer to where these people's heads are at. Does this indicate that to some this is more than a job; no it's a lifestyle.

In Transactional Analysis, there is a ' GAME ' called "sweat shirt" which states that people carry their view of life out in the open by their actions, etc. A person who wears a sweatshirt saying " I'm a REBEL" usually is, or else wishes to be just that. The same thing applies to the guy who has a tattoo " Born to Lose " on his arm, he usually does lose.

Using the above for a guideline, then perhaps the wearing of a handcuff tie pin indicates that the wearer is interested in the oppression of his fellow beings and maybe proud of it Or else, to look in the other direction perhaps he wishes to be oppressed or dominated. I'm sure a psychologist could find some very interesting possibilities there anyways. there are no other answers and even the staff will have to agree if they ask themselves this one question," If I see an inmate with I hate guards stenciled on his shirt, what impression do I form of this man??

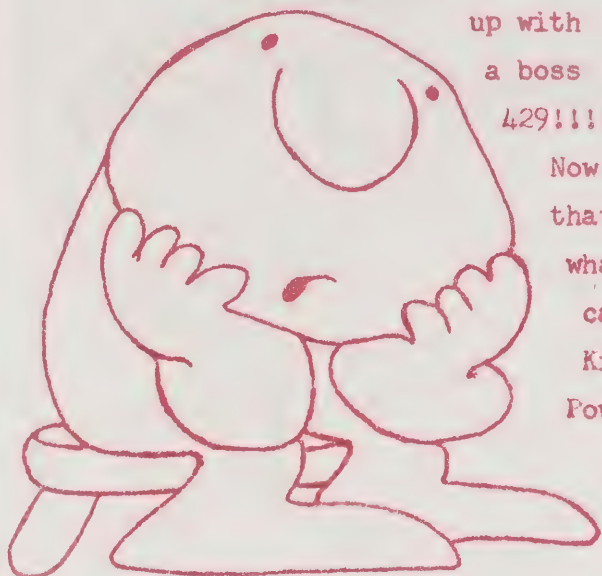
The next thing we will be seeing is the 'Capital Punishment' advocates wearing tie-bars in the shape of a noose!!

*

Mr. Paul Faguy, retired Commissioner of Penitentiaries, refused to accept a handcuff tie-bar and cuff-link set at his retirement ceremony, saying this was not his trip.....

Happiness is a 1969 Shelby
all hopped
up with
a boss
429!!!!

Now
that's
what I
call
Kill
Power!!



How do you like my new Hat and
Sunglasses???



Ya look
like a
Gearbox
Salesman!!

"iggy" — by DUTCH

I never realized how empty my life
was.....until one day I coughed

it Echoed!!



One good thing about getting
nowhere.....it doesn't really
matter what time you show up.

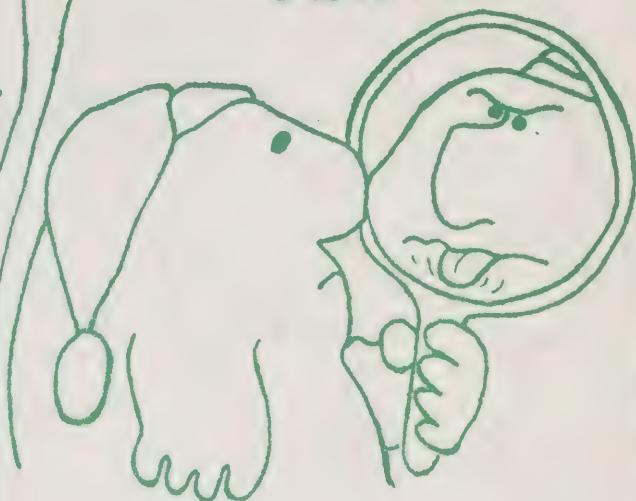


Standing out here looking up at
the Stars certainly makes one feel
small and
insignificant.



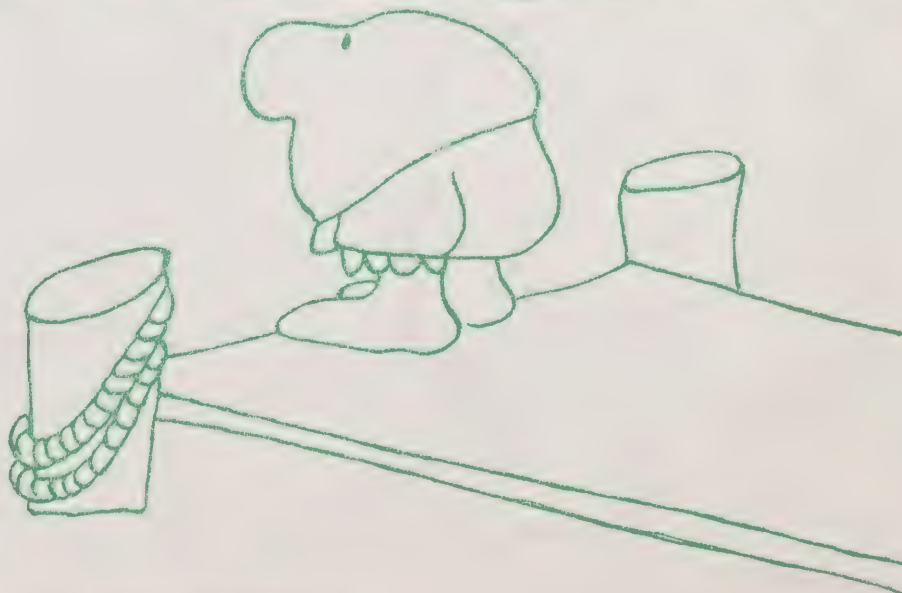
I can do
without
that!!

bah!!



Someday my ship will come in !!!

.....Probably during the dock strike!!



Sports Summary

On April 6th 1975, Matsqui celebrated its very first Sports Banquet.

This event was a great success thanks to; Mr. Glen Cross, head of recreation, Mr. Slade Willis, counsellor and punter for the B.C. Lions Ms. Laurie Wilson, U. B.C. student; Mr. Jim Hamilton, Head Steward Kitchen, last but not least our Sports Committee; Jim Ham in, Jerry Klienys and Marcel Sirois.

A special thanks to all those from the community who participated in our sports program. The senior citizen, the rugby team and hockey players.

For an event such as this you could not have asked for a better head - table. In attendance we had; Mr. Frank Gnupe, guest speaker, Mr. Jim Young, guest speaker, Mr. Jim Taylor, sports writer Sun, Mr. Slade Willis, Mr. Ken Parlee Abbotsford businessman, Mr. Glen Cross, Ms. Laurie Wilson, Mr. Lorne Waters BC Lions Mr. Al Baker, B.C. Lions and Jerry Klienys and Marcel Sirois M.Q.

Mr. Gnupe started the evening speech making with what must be described as simply superlative. As he placed everybody at ease, he set an atmosphere which called for warmth and humor. There was no doubt in anyone's mind after his speech that this was a banquet for sports and

the time for the winners to accept hard earned trophies. It was certainly refreshing to see the warm presentation which was extended to the winning Carbet Bowlers by Mr Gnupe.

Mr. Willis then came up to give us a run - down on the remainder of the B.C. Lions Mr. Waters, Mr. Baker and Mr Young. This was done with a certain flare of humor which set way for them to relax.

Then came Mr. Young to show us that he could not only play football with great skill but entertain an audience with the expertise of a public speaker. His presentation to the "Psychos" who won the Floor Hockey championship over the "Abbotsford Hammers", was a unique one, for the team captain Wayne Shewfelt is a winner in his own right when it came to sports.

Mr. Cross was called upon to say a few words. This was and is the man solely responsible for the up-swing of the sports in Matsqui. Our hats come off to you Mr. Cross for a job well done, we look forward to an even better summer. In case you've not heard we will be getting a new gym this year, which will be started in May and be finished by September.

Mr. Taylor closed with a talk that was so right on for the people present that

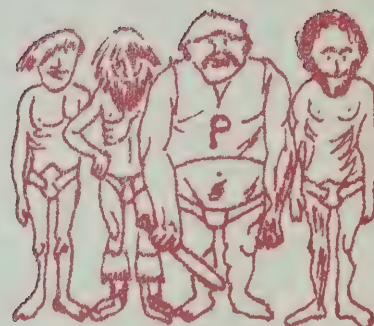
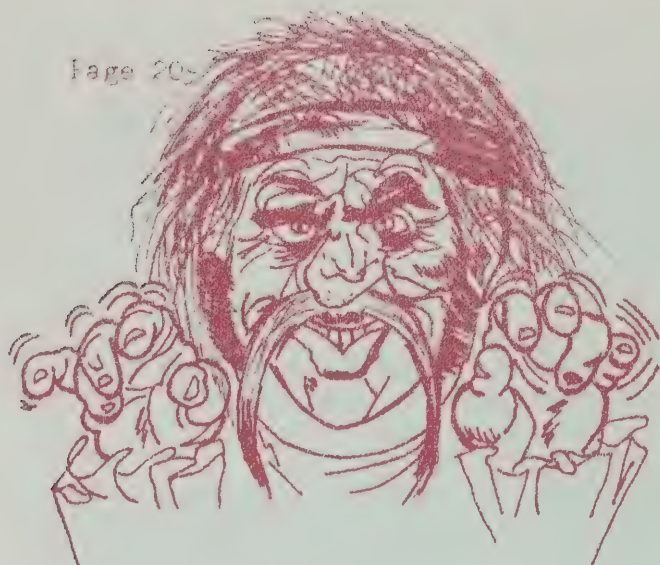
it was clear just why he is such an excellent newspaper man.

Now came the main event for many of us because we could mix with the guests. This did prove to be the high light for many and was a very relaxing time for all. Everyone enjoyed themselves. We had the video crew there who had the last floor hockey game on tape for anyone wishing to watch this sport.

Does a Stanley Cup Play-Off Game excite you, or Football the Grey Cup, the Super Bowl then my friends you have seen nothing until you see a floor hockey game. They play as fast as ice hockey with the ruggedness of football. Only the fittest survive and how true in this rugged sport.

The Carbet Bowlers who come out to Matsqui are senior citizens who enjoy their game as much as we enjoy our game of floor hockey. To see these people come in and participate gives us a lift, for they too are very often set aside and forgotten.

The Canadian Government is at present telling the public, they are unfit. Well behind as usual but let us not forget those of us in prison. There is no reason why the public can not make use of the facilities that presently exist in our prisons.



FREDDIE'S - *perverts!*

LLOYD " BAILER " FORRESTER
 JERRY TROJAN
 GEORGE FERY
 SPIKE BEARDSSELL
 GEORGE CHAMPAGNE
 JACK GOOD
 RONNIE MAY
 LOUIE GUENETTE
 BOBBY DALE
 KENNY MURRAY

Cather
 Pitcher
 1st. Base
 2nd. Base
 Short Stop
 3rd. Base
 Centre Field
 Right Field
 Rover
 Left Field

STAFF

JOHN LACHANCE
 DAVE COSTAGNER
 MIKE URCHENKO
 JOHN CAMERON
 FREDDIE THOMSEN

TEDDY ANDRASI
 AL " JAW " BURTON

MANAGER
 COACH

Competition take heed! the above players are the team to beat in this year's slow - pitch league. Coach " JAW " was quoted as saying, "first place is in the bag, if we can't win legit, we'll cheat," end of quote. It was sure determination on Freddie's part bringing these "superstars" together. He said it was worth it, it brings a little class to Matsqui!!.

This classic report was obtained by our new graphic man John Lachance.



PRISONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

EUROPE - LOSING FAITH IN PRISONS

by Elo Glinfort

courtesy of Liaison

Many European countries have officially recognized the adverse consequences of imprisonment, particularly for long periods, and the failure of this method to provide either effective protection for society or treatment of the offender.

As a result, systematic reduction of prison population through alternative measure and shorter sentences is a matter of expressed policy and practice.

The Federal --- Provincial Deputy ministers sub-committee on diversion, which recently returned from a two-week examination of the criminal justice systems in Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and England, found the search for alternatives equally intensive everywhere, although methods and individual measures varied from country to country.

The delegation, composed of Mr. Reeves Haggan, Assistant Deputy Minister, Ministry of the Solicitor General, Chairman; Mr. Ed Epp, Deputy Minister, B.C. Corrections; Mr.

G.R. Thompson, Deputy Minister, Corrections Ontario; and Elo Glinfort Committee Coordinator, visited several institutions and community programs and had discussions with senior representatives from police, prosecution, courts, corrections and social welfare.

Formal criminal justice diversion as a new concept has been introduced as a topic for discussion in Holland and England only within the last few months. However, all the countries visited are engaged in the process of removing various forms of deviant behaviour from the management of the criminal justice system.

Many fringe "crimes", ranging from drunkenness to minor property offences are being de-criminalized and recent legislation, such as the Danish "de-penalization" law (1973) and the British Criminal Justice Act (1972), prohibit or place a definite restrictions on the use of imprisonment for certain categories of offenders, specifically youth.

The prosecutor's discretion to wave further proceedings is extremely wide and expanding, especially in Holland, where more than fifty per cent of criminal cases are disposed of in this manner. Police discretion to grant unconditional discharge is, since 1972, particularly wide in Denmark, where it extends to petty property crimes up to a value of approximately \$170. In addition, police can issue ticket even for offences such as car theft. (It should be remembered however, that all senior police personnel in Scandinavia are lawyers.)

In England, the Criminal Justice Act of 1972 gave the courts a number of new alternatives to imprisonment. Of these, perhaps the Community Service Order Program has been one of the most popular and successful. This program, administered by probation staff, involves offenders in unpaid work of service to the community during their spare time, up to a maximum of 240 hours. A wide range of community agencies provide suitable

jobs and job supervision, while probation officers match offenders to jobs and offer general support to participating agencies.

From a shaky start in six experimental locations, the program now includes more severe criminals than first visualized and the work order completion rate has grown from fifty-eight to seventy-two per cent. Home Office is consequently expanding the availability of this alternative across the country and is also considering introducing it has a backup sanction for non-payment of fines.

In most countries, there appeared to be more commonality of philosophy and more cooperation between the var-

ious sectors of the criminal justice system than on this continent. While different traditions in regard to role may be a factor, the focus on common goals is fostered through extensive training programs and a variety of broadly representative committees of various kinds. In Holland, for example, each district court has its own rehabilitation council of 12 members representing the police, the prosecutor, the court and the prison system as well as rehabilitation agencies and the community at large. These councils not only have extensive administrative powers, but also considerable influence in policy making.

As a final comment on the emerging effects of the lack

of faith in institutional treatment and the value of specialization, the Danes are carrying out an experiment worthy of note. It evolved in a twenty-four bed institution at a time when half the inmates were moved to individual community placements. Rather than move the remainder and close the institution, Danish prison authorities decided that the general public should be invited to rent the vacant spaces for a small amount monthly. Responce was great and soon it was found that the positive influence of the "normal" paying occupant permeated the whole prison--to a degree that it was possible to send even very difficult prisoners there.

In particular, this seems to be the only type of placement with some effect on drug users. More generally, this experiment, which has now been expanded, is beginning to change the public attitude to prisons in Denmark.





man in CAGE

One evening a king of a far land was standing at his window, vaguely listening to some music drifting down the corridor from the reception room in the other wing of the palace. The king was wearied from the diplomatic reception he had just attended, and he looked out of the window pondering about the ways of the world in general and nothing in particular. His eye fell upon a man in the square below, apparently an average man, walking to the corner to take the tram home, who had taken that same route five nights a week for many years. The king followed this man in his imagination, pictured him arriving home, perfunctorily kissing his wife, eating his late meal, inquiring whether everything was right with the children, reading

the paper, going to bed and perhaps engaging in the love act with his wife or perhaps not, sleeping and getting up and going off to work again the next day.

And a sudden curiosity seized the king which for a moment banished his fatigue, "I wonder what would happen if a man were kept in a cage like animals at the zoo?"

So the next day the king called a psychologist, told him of his idea, and invited him to observe the experiment. Then the king caused a cage to be brought from the zoo, and the average man was brought and placed there in.

At first the man was simply bewildered and he kept saying to the psychologist who

stood outside the cage, "I have to catch the tram, I have to get to work, look what time it is, I'll be late for work!" But later on in the afternoon the man began soberly to realize what was up, and then he protested vehemently, "The king can't do this to me! It is unjust and against the laws." His voice was strong and his eyes full of anger.

During the rest of the week the man continued his vehement protests. When the king would answer, "Look here, you get plenty of food, you have a good bed and you don't have to work. We take good care of you, so why are you objecting?" Then after some days the man's protests lessened and then ceased. He was silent in his cage refusing generally to talk,

but the psychologist could see hatred glowing like a deep fire in his eyes.

But after several weeks the psychologist noticed that more and more it now seemed as if the man were pausing a moment after the king's daily reminder to him that he was taken good care of - for a second hatred was postponed from returning to his eyes - as though he were asking himself if what the king said were possibly true

And after a few weeks more, the man began to discuss with the psychologist how it was a useful thing if a man were given food and shelter, and that man had to live by his fate in any case and the better part of wisdom was to accept his fate. So when a group of professors and graduate students came in one day to observe the man in the cage, he was friendly towards them and explained to them that he had chosen this way of life, that there are great values in security and being taken care of, that they would of course see how sensible his course was, and so on. How strange! thought the psychologist, and how pathetic---why is it he struggles so hard to get

them to approve of his way of life??

In the succeeding days when the king would walk through the courtyard, the man would fawn upon him from behind the bars in his cage and thank him for the food and shelter.

But when the king was not in the yard and the man was not aware that the psychologist was present, his expression was quite different - sullen and morose. When his food was handed to him through the bars by the keeper, the man would often drop the dishes or dump the water and then be embarrassed because of his stupidity and clumsiness. His conversation became increasingly one-tracked; and instead of the involved philosophical theories about the value of being taken care of, he had gotten down to simple sentences like "It is fate," which he would say over and over again, or just mumble to himself "It is."

It was hard to say just when the last phase set in. But the psychologist became aware that the man's face seemed to have no particular expression: his smile was no

longer fawning, but simply empty and meaningness, like the grimace a baby makes when there is gas in its stomach. The man ate his food, and exchanged a few sentences with the psychologist from time to time, his eyes were distant and vague, and although he looked at the psychologist, it seemed that he never really saw him.

And now the man, in his desultory conversations, never used the word "I" any more. He had accepted the cage. He had no anger, no hate, no rationalizations. But he was now insane...

That night the psychologist sat in his parlor trying to write a concluding report. But it was very difficult for him to summon up the words, for he felt within himself a great emptiness. He kept trying to reassure himself with the words, "They say nothing is ever lost, that matter is merely changed to energy and back again." But he couldn't help feeling something had been taken out of the universe in this experiment, and there was left only a void.....

written by ROLLO MAY

Metric System Equivalents

Length Measurements

1 in. --- 2.54 cm
1 cm --- 0.39 in.
1 ft. --- 0.30 m
1 m --- 3.28 ft.
1 yd. --- 0.91 m
1 m --- 1.09 yd.
1 mi. --- 1.61 km
1 km --- 0.62 mi.

Weight measurements

1 oz. --- 28.35 g
1 g --- 0.04 oz.
1 lb. --- 0.45 kg
1 kg --- 2.21 lb.
1 cwt --- 45.36 kg
1 kg --- 0.02 cwt
1 ton --- 0.91 t
1 t --- 1.10 ton

Liquid & Volume

1 fl. oz. ---- 28.41 ml
1 ml ---- 0.04 fl.oz.
1 pt. ---- 0.57 litre
1 litre ---- 1.75 pt.
1 qt. ---- 0.88 qt.
1 imp.gal.---- 4.55 litre
1 litre ---- 0.22 imp.gal.



Who Am I?

At the age of thirty-four, I've experienced an astonishing revelation. I see now that my stealthiness through the night and all its illegalities were risks in losing my personality. That thought surely jeopardizes my sanity.

If I am nothing but what I believe I am supposed to be, who am I? How should I introduce myself when there's no proof of my own identity other than the continuation of my physical self? I have no identity; there is no self excepting the one which is the reflex of what others expect me to be. I am as you desire me.

You call me a convict. Am I Am I only alive biologically Am I dead emotionally and mentally, going through the motions of living while life runs through my hands like sand?

I know I'm not free to act according to my own will. I

must conform to the authorities of my environment. My veneer is one of pessimism and I suffer a labyrinthine feeling of paralyzation. I have become desperate without hope. With instinct and

survive, but not without infinite insistent hunger for a meaning in and to my life, a belief by which I may live.

I suspect something in my life was overlooked, but where is the sense of direction to understand myself and society. Mistake, magic madness or child's play, where is the transition back to the outside world? There is no one way. But am I to be always in error, lost in the in the woods?

You will be damned and you should be if you permit human beings to permanently damage their lives from criminality. Wouldn't it be a challenge to find the combination which would unlock

the criminal mind, even though it might be long in coming and only after varying approaches to penal reform had been tried? How much longer must I wait?

Within the spectre of these somber walls, granite and red brick, broken only by gun towers, extremely anti-social entities resist authority and all attempts to change them. They may never change. It might be too late. Parenthetically, there are those sequestered under the same wardship who are mainly seeking help. The locks and bars are not the answer to their personality problems or their vocational deficiency, environmental conditioning, educational handicaps, or economic stresses. They don't like prison life. They are truly willing to accept advice and counseling to prevent further confinement.

If it takes individual change and readiness on my

part for rehabilitation programming? Just what self-image is tolerable and what constructive role do you play? The correctional process per se will never be a success without worthwhile societal function, new ideas new laws, methods and programs to help a recidivist life goals. First, you have to be able to communicate to shape human behavior. Oh, don't you know this?

Whoever I am, I can't succeed when you degrade me, insult me, and lock me behind bars where there is a negative effect on my ability to reestablish a normal life. Your emphasis is on retribution, instead of rehabilitation. Wouldn't it be more humane to reward me, to control my behavior than to use punishment? Am I nothing more than a passive animal?

You class me by psychometric, a graphic diagnosis, which doesn't recognize my talents. You take my individuality, strip me bare, but take no risks in order to make advances toward re-educating me or in helping me to stamp out self-destructive behavior. There's no boldness in any phase of it.

You are disorganized from long procrastination in humanizing corrections. Your social - problem phenomena such as crime, poverty, mental disorders and suicide reflects on your institution and produce social and cultural inequalities- you produce me, the criminal, then, voila! you want me to follow some mythical path to reformation and reintegrate with the community, metamorphosed.

The correctional system has under its authority about 1.5 million human beings. The number of those who return to freedom to go on to lead constructive lives is far too small. It is your duty to see they are properly rehabilitated before being released from prison. Am I soft-headed when I suggest that compassion seems a nicer way of influencing me than hate? Surely anyone would agree that rewards are usually more pleasant to receive than are punishments. If I am what you must think I am, why does my cerebral computer identify hate and try to reject it, why does my tape reveal a read-out that love is good, good, good? Are you not driving me back down the road to crime with your human degradation and programmed hate? Must you still sail into the unknown future by the dead reckonings of the past? You bear down harder for more police, longer sentences, punishment without parole, while eliminating psychiatry rehabilitation and individual treatment. Now you feel reasonable and humane in your fluctuating chaos.

Whoever I am, social reject or misfit, I see no blessing of peace and tranquility, but rather eternal punishment---no meaningful experiences, only alienation from the world.

Your philosophy is obsolete and your attitudes are hypocritical in treatment for social deviates. You vilify me for my moral values of contemporary standards, but you offer no solution for sublimating my contempt for

the status quo. There is no appeal for the good in me, nor is there help for finding new behavior patterns, established and consolidated. All this custody and control lacks respect for human personality. What have you then, besides resentment and hostility? Your programs fail to respect the dignity and worth of the individual when my prison is primarily custodial orientated and programmed with hatred.

as you desire me, I cost you money, citizen. My imprisonment on a recidivist basis is expensive and wasteful of human potential. Is it so costly to use new tools for rehabilitation, to treat me without deprivation of my individuality? How long must I wait?

I don't own my personality, my ego, nor individuality. I can't change my genetic constitution from that of which I was born; there was no choice there. But why can't I acquire a new personality of my own, providing the old one is antisocial? You pretend I am not here and insanely hide me away. Who am I, then?

I know you. You're the ones with your head in the sand.



Reflections on Crime and the Criminal

WHITE COLLAR CRIME



When we think of crime today we think primarily of a lower class person engaged in street behavior which violates a written law. For a number of reasons, this is a severe misconception, if by crime we are referring to harm against another individual or his possessions.

First of all, the majority of people arrested in this country are arrested for other things than crime against property or crimes against the person. In the Uniform Crime Report-1968, J. Edgar Hoover reports on the nature of legal infractions for which people were

arrested last year. Excluding traffic offences, there were over seven million arrests last year. Of these 8 per cent were arrested for crimes against the person and 20 per cent were for crimes against property. Over five million of these arrests were for what have come to be called "crimes without victims." That is crimes which violate other people's norms even if they were not necessarily against other persons or their property. The other categories were crimes against morals, 10 per cent; and all other (except traffic), 12 per cent.

Thus most people who are arrested are arrested for violating somebody else's normative standards rather than harming another person or his property. Clearly if we think of the law as a protection for people and their property, most arrests cannot rationally be defended (loitering, vagrancy, curfew violations, drinking intoxicants on Sundays, etc) What the law really is doing in most cases is to provide a justification for hassling people who do not adhere to the norms of society's power complex. By thinking of crime, a priori, as dangerous, we overlook the crucial

distinction that illegal behavior is not necessarily harmful and that harmful behavior is not necessarily illegal.

A second source of misconception is that we think of crime as something that occurs "on the street." This lead us to overlook the fantastic volume of crime which has been referred to as "white collar crime." This refers to crime which people commit in the course of their daily activities (for example price fixing, graft, etc.) as well as crime committed by "respectables" such as securities frauds, tax evasion, etc. On this latter point, The Presidents Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice wrote in their Task Force Report: Crime and Its Impact--An Assessment that "The financial burdens produced by white collar crimes (are)... probably...far greater than those produced by traditional common law offences... But white collar crime may also result in physical harm at the risk of such harm. Death or serious injury may result." It is probably true that far more physical harm is directly or indirectly caused by white collar crime than street crime if we were to cumulate the number of babies dying from lead poisoning, rat bites, etc. caused by building violations, the respiratory illnesses resulting from air pollution, and the malnourishment and deficient medical care resulting from a shortage of money occasioned by various financial losses caused by white collar crimes, etc.

Finally, the conception of crime as the violation of written law completely ignores the manner in which the law makes it legal to harm people and their property. Thus, since we rely on the written criminal law as a guide to what is or is not permissible, anything not prohibited by law is not a crime! Despite the overwhelming scientific evidence of the contribution of cigarettes to serious respiratory illness and premature death (under other circumstances, called murder), the tobacco industry is not guilty of a crime for spending millions of dollars in advertising to emotionally confuse people and persuade them to smoke cigarettes! Nor is the coal industry guilty of any impropriety for not taking actions (which are available and are used in other countries) to reduce the incidence of "black lung" which leads to permanent disability and death. Nor is the military industrial complex guilty of any propriety for encouraging "profit pyramiding" that makes it possible for Western Electric (a wholly owned subsidiary of AT&T) to make an incredible profit of 1.2 million dollars on \$3361 worth of work! (ramparts, November, 1969, Vol.8 no.5). These things are acceptable because they are not in violation of the written law! No matter how much harm something does to people and their property, it is perfectly acceptable because it is not prohibited by law and it is not prohibited by law because most of the lawmakers are representatives of powerful interest

groups and lobbies (how else can we explain the fact that after a century there are so many loopholes in our tax laws that millionaires and multimillion dollar corporations can completely evade the payment of any federal income tax and that utilities such as Central Illinois Public Service Company can legally charge a 10% monthly "service charge" for unpaid bills, which, when compounded monthly, amounts to over 200 per cent per year interest, called a "service charge," that is borne primarily by the poor?

Not only does the law serve to work people over by concentrating arrests on people who violate other people's norms although "white collar crimes" accounts for greater property loss, and probably greater physical harm to the common person, but it also makes it entirely legal to hurt people and their property by making numerous other practices perfectly lawful.

The supreme irony is provided by the manner in which law is practiced. The canons of the conservative American Bar Association call for censure of lawyers who "solicit" business. What this means is that the wealthy can retain lawyers on a year round basis to look after their interests and to find "loopholes" and "technicalities" in the law to advance their own egocentric interests. However, it is a violation of legal ethics for a lawyer to take it upon himself to inform a poor, or "middle income stratum" person that his legal rights are being abused. The rich get richer the poor get poorer.

"A change has come to
pass, to be _ _ _ _
and yet, to see clearly
is my most important
objective. "

Self-analysis leaves much to be desired, unless I can form the roots to restoring my confidence and self-awareness. Individuality is a must, and yet to what extent do we allow ourselves to become prisoners by docilely accepting the roles assigned to us. Or do we choose to remain prisoners because being passive, frees us from the need to act and be responsible for our actions.

"The physical Institution of prison is but a concrete and steel metaphor for the existence of more pervasive albeit less obvious, prisons of the mind that all of us daily create, populate and perpetuate."

Philosophers have debated the purpose of penology since organized society first began destroying each other. Vengeance in early times was more or less the major motivation in response for criminal acts. Vengeance evokes a violent response as seen in motives for punish-

ment--outrage, hatred, fear, and most of all self-righteousness. Civilization came about slowly to see to it the action of state could not be compared with the actions of individuals. Instead they realized all action must remain cool, emotions must not enter into the system.

"punishment as an end in itself; is itself a crime in our times."

The use of prisons to punish only causes crime. As it now stands, we practice a form of penology, in which we confine and thus separate for a time people who have committed a crime. Simultaneously we punish by providing an unpleasant experience. This tends to turn the prisoner from any compassion and concern he may have for other people, to centering in upon himself only. Prisons create the

starkest possible segregation from the community; distant, isolated and full of subcultures strange to urban life.

Months or years in a prison environment followed by a sudden release and responsibility for one self ie: food, shelter, association, employment, handicapped by a record; and in most cases a new, strange and emotional environment, is enough to unsettle the most stable individual. We could not devise a more traumatic social experience.

written by Ray Petrygan

The time has come to dispel once and for all the rumor that smoking marijuana is not physiologically harmful. In carefully controlled experiments at the University of Wyoming, we have proven conclusively that Cannabis is a dangerously lethal drug.

In our experiments, the brains of 40 normal, healthy, adult laboratory rats were removed and soaked for twenty four hours in a 40 percent Formalin solution. Then the brains were boiled for eight hours in a solution of Cannabis extract and nitric acid. The mixture was cooled, added to 300 milliliters of methanol and run through a blender at a high speed for two hours. The emulsion was then dried in an oven at 94 degrees centigrade, and the residue was mixed with sodium hydroxide, dry-cleaned and steam pressed. Subsequent microscopic examination showed unquestionable cellular destruction--- doubtless due to the contact with the Cannabis extract.

Your readers might remember this experiment next time they consider using this dangerous drug.



